



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR.

Vol. XXIV. Dec. 26, 1888. No. 52.

## EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

**We Wish** all of our readers, both young and old, a prosperous and  
"HAPPY NEW YEAR."

**Christmas** has come and gone. Of all holidays this is the most welcome, because it is ushered in with friendship's pleasant gifts, and ends with the pronouncement of blessings on all. Its observance for so many hundreds of years has given it a character which appeals to all to promote the joy and happiness of kindred and friends.

This week is the time for joyous parties and glad some greetings. Let every day be bright and beautiful, and we hope all hearts will rejoice and be glad! *A Happy New Year* to all our readers.

**Accept Our Thanks** for the patronage of the past, and we cordially invite all our readers to retain their places in the BEE JOURNAL family for 1889.

**A Complete Index** is presented this week, not only to the subjects discussed during the year, but also to the names of correspondents. The latter one comprises nearly all of the best and most thoroughly successful apiarists of the present age.

**A Favorable Word** from any of our readers, who speak from experience, has more weight with their friends than anything we might say. Every one of our readers can lend us a helping hand, in this way, without much trouble, and at the same time help to scatter apicultural knowledge and promote the welfare of our pursuit.

**Another Tirade of Abuse** finds a place in an Eastern publication, from the pen of C. J. Robinson. This time the invectives are aimed at our old and honored friend—the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who it seems, some eight years ago, wrote an article correcting some mistakes made by Mr. R. in an article on the first importation of Italian bees.

As usual the comments of Mr. Langstroth were a mere statement of facts, without the slightest unkind remark. This exasperated Mr. Robinson, and he has, at every opportunity, dipped his pen in gall and hurled forth abuse at the devoted head of our esteemed friend Langstroth.

It is to be regretted that any paper—much less a bee-periodical—could be found that would publish an article which contained such epithets applied to such a good man as Mr. Langstroth. Here are some of them: "Robber," an "outrage," "foul," "land-plate," "rob a dead man," "robbed so ruthlessly," etc., winding up with the following:

Mr. Langstroth's motto, on paper, has been: "Give honor to whom honor is due," but he has signally failed to practice what he has preached.

No excuse can be given for such vile charges. The insignificant matter of who was the first to import Italian bees is hardly worth discussion, much less the maligning of a man of such prominence and character as Mr. Langstroth.

It only shows the tendency of the times, to follow with a dagger the greatest and best men of the age, and exhibits the perversity of shallow minds. To such we would recommend the study of the following noble thought and language of the great Rufus Choate, which is worthy of being enshrined in the hearts of all high-minded Americans. "National Hatred" was the topic of one of his orations. In it he said:

No, sir, we are above all this. Let the Highland clansman, half-naked, half-civilized, half-blinded by the peat-smoke of his cavern, have the hereditary enemy and his hereditary enmity, and keep the keen, deep and precious hatred, set on fire of evil, alive if he can.

Let the North American Indian have his, and hand it down from father to son, by heaven knows what symbols of alligators and rattlesnakes and war-clubs, smeared with vermilion and entwined with scarlet.

Let such a country as Poland, cloven to the earth, the armed heel on the radiant forehead, her body dead, her soul incapable to die—let her remember the wrongs of days long past.

Let the lost and wandering tribes of Israel remember theirs—the manliness and the sympathy of the world may allow or pardon this to them.

But shall America, young, free and prosperous, just setting out on the highway of heaven, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just begins to move in, glittering like the morning star, full of life and joy—shall she be supposed to be polluting and corroding her noble and happy heart by moping over old stories of stamp act and tea tax, and the firing of the Leopard on the Chesapeake in the time of peace?

Every true man—every high-minded American will join in saying, "No, Sir;

we are above all this" mud-throwing! There shall be no maligning of the men we delight to honor! No abuse of our honored and honorable fathers in apiculture! No polluting of their garments with the slime of invective, railing or abuse!

**The Twenty-Fourth Volume** of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL ends with this number, making another valuable "book of reference" for the apicultural world. Its record, character and usefulness in the past is its GUARANTEE for the future. As heretofore it will lose no opportunity to further the interests of honey-producers by booming the product and faithfully defending the pursuit of apiculture on every occasion requiring it. For **Fifteen Years** we have labored to publish a bee-periodical which should be a credit to the pursuit, and a medium of communication between the bee-keepers of America and the world generally. How well that task has been done we leave our readers to say. At first it was a *monthly* containing about the same amount of reading matter as is now issued weekly. Then the price of subscription for the monthly was two dollars; now the weekly is issued at one dollar—four times as much matter for one-half the price.

In order to be of the greatest advantage to our pursuit, we must have the largest constituency of wide-awake, progressive apiarists, and we request that if our patrons think we have labored for their interest in the past, that they will give us "the vote of confidence" in the shape of continued exertions for the prosperity of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

It is only fair to expect you to work for the BEE JOURNAL's interest, for it is working for your interest every day in the year.

**Do Not Forget** to send a dollar for a membership fee to the National Bee-Keepers' Union for 1889. It merits your approval, and needs your assistance.

**By Using the Binder** made expressly for this BEE JOURNAL, all can have them bound and ready for reference and examination every day in the year. Price 60 cents, postpaid. Subscription for one year and the binder for \$1.50.

**Do not send to us for sample copies of** of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

**Always Mention** your Post-Office, County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1888. Time and Place of Meeting.

Dec. 29.—Brant, at Brantford, Ont.

R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

1889.

Jan. 8, 9.—Ontario, at Owen Sound, Ont.

W. Couse, Sec., Streetsville, Ont.

Jan. 9-11.—Nebraska State, at Lincoln, Nebr.

J. N. Heator, Sec., Columbus, Nebr.

Jan. 15.—Vermont State, at Middlebury, Vt.

Marcia A. Douglas, Sec., Shoreham, Vt.

Jan. 15, 16.—N. W. Ill. &amp; S. W. Wis., at Rockford, Ill.

D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ill.

May 4.—Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa.

H. M. Sealey, Sec., Harford, Pa.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—Ed.

SELECTIONS FROM  
OUR LETTER BOX

**A Woman's Work.**—Mrs. S. E. Sherman, Salado, Texas, on Dec. 10, 1888, writes as follows:

Last spring my apiary consisted of 40 good colonies of Italian and hybrid bees. I increased them to 60 colonies, and obtained from them 6,000 pounds of honey—mostly extracted. How does that do for a woman?

[It is first rate. You must have had a good season down in Texas.—Ed.]

**Scanty Surplus.**—J. W. Vandervoort, Belleville, Ont., on Dec. 13, 1888, writes:

The last two years have been very poor seasons for apiarists. There was but very little surplus honey, and exceedingly small increase of bees. We hope for something better next year.

**Fair Season's Report.**—Mr. Albert Schumacher, New Alsace, Ind., on Dec. 13, 1888, writes thus about his bees:

Last spring I had 20 colonies of bees left out of 24 put into winter quarters in the fall previous (6 being blacks, 8 hybrids, and 6 young colonies from swarms of the previous year.) I have put 24 colonies away into winter quarters this fall, all being packed in a bee-house, and all are in good condition with plenty of honey, and I hope they will go through the winter safely, and come out strong next spring. My honey crop for the past season was 370 pounds of comb honey, and 200 pounds of extracted. I value the BEE JOURNAL very highly, and can hardly wait from one number to another, so anxious am I to read its very interesting articles.

**Honey from Wild-Rice.**—C. P. Hewett, of Kingston, Wis., writes as follows:

I have never seen anything published in relation to wild-rice honey, in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. It is the finest flavored honey that I ever saw. It has medical properties that no other honey possesses. My wife has been using it for the last six months, and now she is cutting a fine set of teeth, at the age of 58 years. There is so much "doctor" connected with the bee-fraternity. How is this? I shall work 100

colonies for rice honey next season, and we may expect to see every lady here with bright, shining teeth, grown from the use of wild-rice honey. If any one disputes the above statement, he can write to the postmaster here, or to H. Qalkman, the dentist, who has extracted teeth for my wife.

**Theory and Practice.**—Mr. J. W. Tefft, of Collamer, N. Y., sends the following argument on the theory and practice of apiculture:

If the theory of the theoretical bee-man is true theory, and if the practice of the practical bee-man is correct practice, then the theory and the practice will fit each other, line for line and dot for dot.

The practical man becomes a theoretical man when he begins to give his reasons for doing as he does. If a person learns the laws of nature which relate to bee-mechanics from books or lectures, and then applies these laws to practice, and makes no mistakes in this application, he stands equally face to face with the man who begins at the practical end, and works up until he learns the same laws. They start at opposite ends of the same path, but both get there, all the same.

**Wild Cucumber Honey, etc.**—Geo. W. Hanson, of Chapman, Kans., on Dec. 10, 1888, writes:

I commenced last spring with one colony, which swarmed on May 19, 22 and 25. I bought 5 nuclei, and one of them swarmed on July 28 and 29. The others swarmed twice each, and I have now 15 colonies. I fed 4 of the last swarms. I lost one queen, but united a weak colony with the queenless one. I had no trouble in uniting. I have learned many valuable lessons from the BEE JOURNAL the past season, and still desire to learn more. My bees did not work on wild sunflowers as they did on the tame ones; but about Aug. 10 I noticed them taking a northeast course in nearly a perfect swarm: I traced them nearly one-half of a mile, and found them working on a large patch of wild cucumbers. They work on it as strong as they do on buckwheat, and all day long. It blossomed four or five weeks. I examined some of the flowers, and could see the nectar in the blossoms, and it tasted very sweet. I intend to put some of it under cultivation next year. It grows on low land, and I hope that I can give a fuller report of it next year. I have my bees in the cellar now, and they are doing well. With this letter I send a few seeds of what is called "wild cucumber."

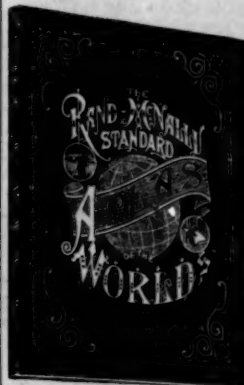
[Thanks for the seed. We will plant them next spring.—Ed.]

**To Delinquents.**—After January 1, 1889, we shall discontinue sending the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to those who have not responded to the bills we sent out a few weeks ago.

This does not mean that we shall try to deprive any one of the pleasure of reading the BEE JOURNAL who really desires its continuance, but finds it difficult to pay now. Such can get a short extension of time by asking for it. We should be sorry to lose any subscriber who wishes to have its weekly visits continued, but do not want any to continue to take it who do not think they are getting the full worth of their money.

## A Magnificent Present

For every one who will send us a Club of five new subscribers for 1889, before next January. All the remaining issues of this year free to new subscribers.



## This ATLAS

contains large scale Maps of every country and civil division upon the face of the Globe.

It is beautifully illustrated with colored diagrams, that show wealth, debt, civil condition of people, chief productions, manufactures and commerce, religious sects, etc., and a superb line of engravings of much historical interest & value, together with many new and desirable features which are expressly gotten up for this work—among which will be found a concise History of each State.

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We have purchased one of them for our own use, and regard it as a valuable acquisition to our library. It is handsomely bound and contains a fund of very useful knowledge. It contains 192 pages.

**THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,**  
923 & 925 W. Madison-St., - CHICAGO, ILLS.

**Mark It.**—We have received several local newspapers from our subscribers, in which no item was marked. Please do not forget to mark any paragraph you wish us to read, when sending local papers to this office. We have no time to read thirty or forty columns of matter in order to find a few lines that may be of interest to us or the pursuit. Mark it, either blue, black or red, with pencil or ink, as may be most convenient—but be sure to mark it.

**To Our Subscribers.**—Send to F. P. Shumway, Jr., Boston, Mass., for a free sample copy of the *Cottage Hearth*, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an EXTRAORDINARY OFFER we are making when we propose to send both the *Cottage Hearth* and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for a full year for only \$1.50, when the price of the *Cottage Hearth* alone is \$1.50 a year, thus giving you two standard publications at the price of one.

**The Time for Reading** has come, with the long winter evenings. We have a large stock of bee-books, and would like to fill orders for them. To read and post up is the way to succeed in any pursuit—in none is it more important than in bee-keeping.

**Do Not Fail** to get up a club and send it with your renewal for next year.



## QUERIES & REPLIES.

### Wired Frames of Foundation for Straight Combs.

Written for the American Bee Journal

**Query 600.**—1. Are there any objections to very thick foundation? 2. Which is the better, wired frames or wired foundation? or are both used together? 3. Are wired frames a certain guaranty against all warping or sagging? 4. Where can I get reliable and detailed instructions for wiring frames, and putting in foundation? I have spent about \$60 in foundation, and I do not believe that I have one perfectly straight comb. The foundation was a little over four sheets to the pound; the frames were 17½ by 8½ inches, inside measure, and the hives were well shaded. I would like to have combs as straight as if they were sawed out.—R. C.

Let the bees build their combs *a la* Hutchinson, and thus avoid all expense and bother.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

1. Yes, the cost. 2. I prefer wired frames. 3. Yes, if properly used. 4. In our standard bee-books. I have now used wired frames for several years, and all my frames are true and straight.—A. J. COOK.

1. Yes. 2. Wired frames. 3. No. 4. Attend some bee-convention and call up the question, or write to some well known authority.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. Yes, very thick foundation is too heavy for any purpose. 2. Foundation in wired frames. 3. I think so, if properly made and properly used.—EUGENE SECOR.

1. Not for brood-combs, except the cost for so much wax. 2. Wire the frames, and then press on the foundation. 3. Yes, if properly put up. 3. In the back numbers of the BEE JOURNAL. I think you had the very best foundation to get straight combs from, but you must have handled it badly.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. No, only it may be an unnecessary expenditure of wax. 2. I do not use either. 3. While a remedy, the bees object to them. 4. In most of the bee-books. Perfectly straight combs can always be obtained if the bee-keeper will give an eye to the drawing-out of the foundation by the bees.—J. P. H. BROWN.

1. It should not be too thick. 2. I prefer wired frames. 3. I have never had any warping or sagging with them. 4. Instruction has been given in different bee books and papers.—C. C. MILLER.

1. Not for brood, except its cost. 2. Either. Most people wire the foundation too much. 3. Yes, three wires

horizontally, or four perpendicularly. 4. We do not know that any special instructions are needed, though there is probably some fault in your method. We never have any trouble. Our combs are all as straight as boards.—DADANT & SON.

1. Not for the brood-chamber, except the expense of wax. 2. Wired frames are the better, because the frames are also strengthened. Either way is sufficient. 3. Yes, if the wire and foundation are good, and the work properly done. 4. In any good work on bee-keeping, or in back numbers of the bee-papers.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. No objection except the extra expense. 2. I prefer wired frames. 3. If properly wired and filled, they are. 4. The late published manuals on bee-keeping explain fully.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. There is no objection to very thick foundation for brood-combs, except the cost. 2. Wired frames are the best, and if rightly used there is no trouble in getting combs "straight as a board."—C. H. DIBBERN.

1. I know of no objection to heavy foundation for the brood-chamber. 2. Wired foundation. 3. No. One must use some judgment and skill in putting foundation in the frames. 4. In the bee-papers.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. I prefer foundation about six sheets to the pound (Langstroth size). 2. I have never used wired foundation, having used only the wired frames. 3. Yes, with me. 4. Get a sample wired frame. Almost all dealers have instructions for that purpose.—P. L. VIALLO.

1. I think there are. Very thick foundation is a waste of capital, besides the combs are not so nice, in my estimation. 2. I would prefer wires in the frame. But I have my combs drawn out in the upper story of the hive, and use the finished combs to hive swarms on, and by this management I dispense with wire altogether. 3. Yes, if the work is properly done. But I do not like wire in combs. 4. You ought to find the information in any good work on bee-culture.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I have but little experience with foundation in the brood-nest. 1. There are no objections to quite thick foundation, except the waste of wax. 2. I have never used wired foundation or wired frames. I have straight combs without either. 3. I do not know. 4. In any of the books on bee-culture.—M. MAHIN.

1. Yes. About 5 or 6 feet to the pound suits me best, and is very nearly the same weight as comb built by the bees; and more wax or weight is a waste. 2. I make my own foundation

on a Given press, so I prefer and use wired frames. 3. Yes, if properly done. 4. I do not know, unless you ask some one to write out instructions to be published, or write to some one who is posted, for instructions.—A. B. MASON.

I use Dadant's heavy foundation, 5 feet to the pound. If you will wire your frames horizontally, four or five strands to the frame, use full sheets of foundation, and space your frames 1½ inches from center to center, you will realize but little inconvenience; at least that has been my experience with thousands of combs. Chas. Dadant & Son are about as good reference as I can give you, for detailed instructions.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. Yes, the expense of wax; eight sheets to the pound, one foot square, is thick enough for the brood-chamber. 2. Wired frames, by all means. 3. Not in all cases; so a little judgment must be used. 4. In any practical work on bee-keeping, or in the old files of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. No set instructions on this point alone can be given that will be of much value. Study the whole subject thoroughly.—J. E. POND.

1. For sections, yes. For the brood-chamber it should not be less than 7 square feet to the pound. 2. Wired frames. 3. Ye-es. 4. Look in Prof. Cook's Manual, last edition, pages 314 to 316. Your foundation was entirely too thick; you should have used not less than 12 sheets to the pound for sections. If your combs are badly bulged out, place them upon a table or some other level surface; place a level board upon the comb and press it firmly down into the frame. This plan works well with me.—WILL M. BARNUM.

1. Yes; its cost, principally. 2. Wired frames filled with comb foundation. 3. Probably so, if carefully made and used. 4. In the standard bee-books and bee-periodicals. The fault must have been in management, for the foundation was all right.—THE EDITOR.

### Convention Notices.

☞ The Nebraska State Bee-Keepers' Association will convene at Lincoln, Nebr., on Jan. 9, 10 and 11, 1889. J. N. HEATER, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Owen Sound, Ont., on Jan. 8 and 9, 1889. W. COUSE, Sec.

☞ The annual convention of the Vermont State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Court House at Middlebury, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1889. MARCIA A. DOUGLAS, Sec.

☞ The annual meeting of the Northwestern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Supervisors Room of the Court House at Rockford, Ill., on Jan. 15 and 16, 1889. D. A. FULLER, Sec.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association at the Court House in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 10 a.m. H. M. SEELEY, Sec.

## THE DYING YEAR.

The New Year comes, and on her wings doth bear  
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;  
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,  
Witnessing the Old Year's death in holy peace.

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,  
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,  
And birds most musical at close of day,  
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely—but a hollier charm  
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm;  
And weary men must ever love her best,  
For Morning calls to toil, but Night to rest.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws  
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;  
There is a calm, a beauty and a power,  
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

"Until the evening" we must weep and toil,  
Plow life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,  
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,  
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

So when our sun is setting, we may glide  
Like Old Year's evening, down the dying tide;  
And leave behind us as we pass away  
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## COLORS AND BEES.

## Are Bees Attracted by the Color of Flowers?

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY PROF. L. H. PAMMEL.

On page 700 Mrs. Mahala B. Chad-dock takes objection to the statement that changes in color of flowers, after they have been pollinated, and the secretion of nectar has ceased, is developed for the apparent purpose of indicating to insects, that their services are no longer needed, thereby saving them much waste of time in probing such flowers.

In many flowers, the fertility depends upon the insects which visit them. The more frequent the visits of insects, the greater the fertility. So that color as a guide is not only advantageous to insects which visit flowers, but the plant in return is capable of producing more and better seeds, thus giving it a better chance in the battle of life.

That odor is important in attracting insects, is an established fact, which no one disputes. Most naturalists agree that color is an important factor, in attracting insects to flowers, and that they have done much to develop the colors in flowers.

In nearly all of the brightly colored flowers, pollination is effected by insects, as in mints, larkspurs, columbines, honey-suckles, salvias, etc., but in the inconspicuous flowers of the hazel, walnut, oak, grasses and sedges, it is done by the wind.

Will Mrs. Chaddock please explain why the sunflower should have developed the large, conspicuous ray-flowers surrounding the head; the vermilion red tracts surrounding the flowers of poinsettia; the bright red corollas of bee-balm, or the rose purple corolla of the dragon-head, and numerous other cases which might be mentioned? Have the colors and forms of flowers been developed merely to gratify and please our senses?

The simple statement that insects are attracted "by scent and not color" has little weight. Experimentally it has been shown by Sir John Lubbock, in "Ants, Bees and Wasps," chapter X, page 274; and by Hermann Muller, in "Versuche ueber die Farbenliebhaberei der Honig-biene," Kosmas, No. 10, Vol. XII, page 273, that bees possess an acute color sense, readily distinguishing such colors as blue, green, orange, red, white and yellow. It does not follow from this, that insects reason because colors are discerned, any more than a bee uses reason to construct its cells.

St. Louis, Mo.

## BUCKWHEAT.

## The Japanese Variety—Its Seed, Flower and Honey.

Written for Gleanings in Bee Culture  
BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

As you requested, I send my conclusions after raising a crop of Japanese buckwheat. I thought at the time, that \$3.00 per bushel was a good deal to pay for seed; but now after raising the crop I do not regret that I paid it. I sowed one-half early in June, and the remainder late in the same month. Thus the field was in blossom a long time.

When the blossoms first opened, the bees visited them freely, though upon close observation it was found that the bees ceased gathering from these flowers sometime before the flowers faded.

Common report hath it, that bees will not work after noonday on the flowers of common buckwheat. This was not true this season on the Japanese variety; bees were on the flowers at all times of the day. But what astonished us all was the prolificness of this buckwheat, and the great size of the berry. All who saw it said they never saw its equal.

I sowed it on the site of an old brick-kiln—solid clay soil with almost no humus, and yet I had a fairly good crop. I took two bushels to mill, that we might test the flour. The miller said he never saw so little waste in buckwheat, nor such enormous kernels. Of course the little waste would follow from the large size of the kernel. We have tested the flour in griddle-cakes with maple syrup, and pronounce it A No. 1.

Dr. Beal says he believes that this is our common buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. As buckwheat is a native of North Asia, this is quite likely true; but one has only to see the two side by side, to be convinced that this Japanese is a distinct and well-marked variety.

Let me suggest reasons why farmers (especially bee-keeping farmers) should sow buckwheat as a part of their crop rotation. First, it is sown late in June, and the comparative leisure after planting gives opportunity to prepare the ground. Secondly, it is an excellent crop to precede corn on land that is infested with wire-worms. It seems to starve out these terribly destructive grubs. Again, it is a profitable crop, often paying as well or better than does wheat. It also gives us the basis of our buckwheat cakes, which, with maple syrup, will tempt the most capricious appetite. Lastly, buckwheat furnishes oftentimes abundant nectar for the bees when all else fails.

Agricultural College, Mich.

## OVER-PRODUCTION.

## Over-Stocking and Legislation for Bee-Keepers Considered.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY J. W. TEFFT.

Many very interesting articles have appeared in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL concerning over-production and legislation for bee-keepers, but they do not hit the mark, I think, or at least do not strike it in the centre, and make a convincing argument. There is no such thing as apiarian over-stocking or over-production! The trouble lies in marketing the product. Impetuous honey-producers create an unfortunate depression of prices by selling honey at any figures that may be offered! We might legislate until doom's-day to cure this evil, and accomplish nothing.

Many are fitted by nature and experience to manage large apiaries, and their tact, judgment and knowledge of human nature enable them to succeed, where others ignominiously fail! They use discretion, and only in cases



of absolute necessity will they lower prices or give an additional discount to secure a sale. Other considerations will be brought into play by them. A sale of honey at good prices will be considered more of an achievement than a heavy order actually bought by a special inducement in cut-rates! It is an old adage that, any one can sell honey at cut-rates.

If an inexperienced honey-producer, or one of limited resources, has the power to name lower prices when necessary, he is likely to think that every time he meets a buyer, that emergency confronts him. If the buyer is indifferent (and they generally are), or is well supplied with honey, or prefers to wait a week or two before deciding what to do, that honey-producer weakens, and straightway the lever, a cut-price, is pulled, and the power of that mighty influence is brought to bear, and its effects are felt from one end of the country to the other.

Again, if the cut is deep enough, or if this is what the buyer has been playing for, a sale is effected, and the sacrificing seller is happy—a great deal happier than his partner, wife or principal. Such a salesman is able to make matters very uncomfortable for his competitors all over the continent.

This is the true feature of the situation, and it is worth looking into by those who are anxious to improve the condition of the honey trade, through weak salesmen, commission men or jealous competitors.

Just look at the following figures for comb honey, as quoted in the several markets named:

Chicago, Ills.....	18@19c.
Milwaukee, Wis.....	18@20c.
New York, N. Y.....	16@18c.
Detroit, Mich.....	17@18c.
Kansas City, Mo.....	18c.
Boston, Mass.....	17@18c.
St. Louis, Mo.....	14@18c.
Syracuse, N. Y.....	10@13c.

Syracuse is the home markets of Messrs. Doolittle, House, Salisbury, Betsinger, Parks, Ross, Bailey and others. From appearances something is wrong there. From 10 to 13 cents is one-third less than any other market.

Collamer, N. Y.

[Perhaps some of the honey-producers named above will in reply state some cause for the apparent discrepancy in prices between New York, Boston and Syracuse. Is it not possible that the quotations in the latter market are for extracted honey? The difference is so great as to seem to be almost unaccountable, if it is intended to represent the true market prices for honey in the comb.—Ed.]

## THE QUEEN.

### Lessons in Government from the Bee-Hive.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY G. M. ALVES.

Under the above heading, on page 811 of the BEE JOURNAL for Dec. 12, an article from Dr. G. P. Hachenberg is published, wherein he *assumes* that the government of a colony of bees is performed by the queen, and following argues at some length the wisdom of female government.

To enter into a discussion of the latter subject, is probably out of place in a JOURNAL devoted exclusively to bee-culture, but it surely is proper to point out the error of his first assumption.

We may say with positiveness, that modern scientific bee-keeping has thoroughly dissipated the old myth of a monarchy in the hive. Wherever modern observations have been scientifically accurate, they have furnished no reasons for concluding that the queen does little else in the economy of the hive, than the producing of the eggs, and in the light of these facts it would be much preferable to call her the mother, rather than the queen.

That the above is true, is not a subject for discussion, but of citation, and those who question, are properly referred to our modern bee-literature.

Henderson, Ky.

[Dr. Hachenberg was evidently intent upon paying a deserved compliment to the women who are "gifted to rule" among the nations of earth.

Mr. Alves says in the foregoing article that the Doctor "*assumes* that the government of a colony of bees is performed by the queen." What the Doctor did say was this:

Perhaps there is nothing in nature that has excited my admiration more, than to watch and study the government of a thrifty colony of bees *under the influence* of the queen. The laws of political economy as instituted by man, surely could not improve it.

He admired the government of the colony of bees *under the influence* of the queen. We all know that in the *absence* of the queen, the bees are uneasy, and "the government" is not so much to be admired as it is with her presence, and soothing *influence*, and in all probability this was the controlling thought of Dr. Hachenberg, when writing the article in question.

He evidently knows well enough that the so-called "queen" is but the "egg-layer"—the mother—but for the compliment to our mothers, wives, and sisters, he uses the term *queen*, and charms us all into reverence and loving devotion. This thought is *justified*, perhaps, by the closing paragraph of the Doctor, which is as follows:

Nature evidently has made the female a ruling power—to rule in love, peace and harmony. The male in all departments of animal life is by nature selfish, cruel, and exceedingly belligerent. In this there is no exception in man—and only where he soars over his own sex, he is a gentleman, a Christian, and a true scholar.

As long as she can "rule in love, peace and harmony," every true man will gracefully submit, and yield to her the palm!—Ed.]

## HONEY-PLANTS,

### And the Time Each Bloomed the Past Season.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY W. H. SHANER.

I started the bees to carry flour early last March, and the colonies that carried it the fastest bred up the most rapidly. On March 27 they brought in the first natural pollen, and work on the flour ceased. On April 15 the maples bloomed, but the weather was wet and cold, and the bees lost nearly all of it.

Peaches bloomed on April 30, pears on May 3, and apples on May 4, and lasted 14 days. The weather was pretty fair, and the bees bred up very fast. On May 17 we had a very heavy frost.

Crab-apples bloomed on May 24, and locust and raspberries on May 30, and the bees worked so lively that I put the sections on, which they occupied, and in five days the combs were half drawn. The bloom then failed, and work in the sections ceased.

Alsike and red clover came into blossom on June 10, but the bees worked more on the red clover than on the Alsike. We had no white clover this year. A neighbor, who lives a mile from me, told me that he had a notion to get a net and catch a lot of my bees, where they crossed a high hill to get to his red clover field. He saw one of the big Italians catch a black bee, and fly away with it. But I had the pleasure of seeing a nice lot of sections filled with red clover honey, which is dark, but very good.

Linden bloomed on July 12, and lasted twelve days. These trees are scarce here, so the bees did not have a "boom." Golden-rod bloomed on July 26, and the bees got some surplus from it, which is very nice, and fully up to the white clover honey.

Buckwheat bloomed on Aug. 5, and the bees gathered enough from it to give some of them the swarming fever, but no surplus. Asters were in bloom on Aug. 20. They are like the buckwheat where the sun strikes it—the bees only work on them in the forenoon.

Last spring I bought 5 colonies of bees from a man near Cincinnati, O., and I told him to ship them by freight about the close of apple bloom. They were shipped on May 7, and arrived on May 17 in good condition, and not a comb broken. In 23 days No. 1 swarmed, in 24 days No. 2 swarmed, and they were all at work in the sections. They were shipped in two-story Langstroth hives, a notched strip being put in the bottom to hold the frames, which were nailed at each end. Each hive was fastened together with cleats, and a 1½-inch hole was in the side and in the end of the hive, covered with wire-cloth. A hole was also bored through the front of the hive, under the portico (which is very important), and wire-cloth nailed over the portico. Bees packed in this way are good for a shipment of ten days or two weeks. The queens all kept laying on the way, but the bees capped no brood.

The past season was a very poor one. I got 500 pounds of honey from 19 colonies, and increased them to 37. I fed 250 pounds of honey for winter stores.

On Nov. 22 I carried 29 colonies into the cellar; they are very quiet at a temperature of 48°, Fahr. Eight colonies are packed in chaff, on the summer stands.

Leechburg, Pa., Dec. 10, 1888.

## MOVING BEES.

### When to Buy and Move Colonies of Bees.

Written for the *Prairie Farmer*  
BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

A subscriber wants to know which is the best time of the year to purchase bees—fall or spring; and if they can be moved at any other time of the year, except when there is snow on the ground, so that they can be moved upon a sled.

If bees are purchased in the fall, there cannot possibly be any profit in the investment, except they can be sold at an advance, until the following

summer, and the risks are large. Veterans, who have grown old in the service, often lose many colonies during the winter. The seasons are so variable, and we have not the gift of knowing whether the coming winter will be very cold, moderate or mild; if we had, we could advise more wisely.

I have seen bees die during the winter when the conditions were favorable for their living. When I took out the combs and examined everything connected with the hive carefully, I could not see any cause for their death. I simply knew that the bees were dead. Perhaps if there had been a coroner's jury, the verdict would have been, "heart disease."

When a colony of bees that belongs to a person who owns many colonies dies, the loss is trifling, for he can, another season, use the hive and comb. But when a person purchases colonies in the fall, and they perish during the winter, he may lose his combs by the moths, before he can procure swarms to put into the hives. Occasionally, colonies are sold at sales for not more than the honey and hives are worth; then it would be safe enough to invest.

In the spring, a good, strong colony of bees promises to be a good investment. I have never seen a season but that, during some period of it, bees laid up stores for winter. It is true that a crop of honey cannot be depended on every season, in most localities. Last year and this, were partial failures, owing to the severe drouth. Agriculturists and horticulturists have losses and failures in crops; pigs and chickens die of cholera; apples fail; while corn, wheat, oats and potatoes are not always sure. On the average, taking one year with another, three crops of honey out of five can be depended upon.

#### Moving Bees.

Bee-keepers of "ye olden time," who used the gum, or box-hive, thought that the only time to move bees was during good sledding; but this is a mistake, for they can be moved, with care, almost any time during the year.

There are several points in favor of moving bees upon the snow, where they are wintered out-of-doors. They can be lifted carefully and taken many miles, when the sleighing is good, with so little jar that they will not find out that they are moved at all.

A bee-keeper told me that when he started in the business he purchased a colony in a box-hive and moved them home in cold weather in a wagon over rough roads. The bees were shaken from the combs into a pile in the bottom of the hive. Many of them were numbed with cold and perished, for they could not crawl back where their stores were.

Beginners in bee-culture have got into more scrapes in moving bees, than in any other part of the business. Many persons do things by halves, and when told that they must fasten up the hives so that no bees can get out, they will stick a wisp of hay into the entrance, saying, "I guess that will do; and I will stuff some more around the hives when they are in the wagon," and lift them in.

I have known of a serious accident by the second story of a hive being knocked off through the jolting of a wagon over a rough road. A few nails, wisely driven, would have saved much loss.

There is another difficulty in moving bees, even in December. They may be moved safely, and all go well until the first warm day when they are on the wing, when they will return to the place where their hive stood, unless it has been moved more than a mile.

Late one fall we moved hives together so as to protect them, and the first warm day I noticed bees flying where hives had been. The night following there was a light snow, and the next day I gathered up handfuls of benumbed bees that could not find their hive. When bees go to work, they run out and fly, apparently taking no note of their surroundings.

A new swarm always takes its bearings, and returns to the same place; if it only remains a few hours after hiving, and is moved after sunset, many will return to the place where the swarm was hived.

When bees are moved in the spring, they are not so apt to return; it appears natural for them to mark their locality, with the advent of a new season. When hives are moved, it is well to put hay or grass against the entrance, or a board, so that they cannot run out and fly as they usually do. When they bump their heads, they will look for a reason, take notice of their surroundings, and return to the same place.

Tenant farmers usually move about the first of March, and many of them have a few bees—if they are not in hives of the latest fashion. March and April are very trying months on winged stock, and it is best that they be kept as quiet as possible. As the roads are usually rough and full of chuck-holes at this time of the year, it would be well to move their bees in advance, the last of winter, on the snow if possible. They should be protected from winds, and from the inroads of stock, and then not be afraid of using straw and corn-fodder liberally. It would be better for the owner to do this moving at his leisure, than when crowded with moving, seeding, etc., and much better for the bees,



as they will be at home, having marked their location, at the time of their first spring flight.  
Peoria, Ills.

## THE UNION.

### Fourth Report of its Work, by the General Manager.

The General Manager congratulates the members of the NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' UNION upon the fact that so far NOT ONE case, which the Union has deemed it proper to defend, has been decided against the Union—its successful banner still waves triumphantly over the members, and makes the "Bond of Union" still stronger than ever. Every well-wisher, as well as member, will, no doubt, add—

Long may it, in triumph, be waved,  
Until every bee-keeper sees  
His rights defended and saved,  
As well as the lives of his bees!

It is a well-known fact—one firmly established in the minds of all, that "in Union there is strength;" and a union of bee-keepers to defend our pursuit from the unjust attacks of ignorant or prejudiced persons, is not only desirable, but very necessary to our well-being and general prosperity.

For this purpose, and for it alone, does the National Bee-Keepers' Union exist—to throw a safe-guard around the pursuit, as well as its devotees. It does not seek a quarrel, but when one is forced upon any of its members, it sets up a "Defense" by its very existence and record. *Never yet* has it suffered a defeat. While that is a record to be proud of, it is also a *warning* to ignorant and jealous enemies to beware how they trifle with the pursuit of apiculture, and to keep their hands off of the interests of its devotees. It warns them that the bee-keepers, as well as the bees, have a sting, with which to torture their enemies!

The Union not only seeks to obtain decisions from the highest courts of America, but also to have on record these decisions to be quoted as precedents in all the courts of law, and by all the lawyers who practice therein.

#### The "Rich" Lawsuit.

In the lawsuit in New York, mentioned in our last report, the Judge stated that there were no precedents to guide the decision, and hence he ruled adversely to the bees, as did one in Canada, likening an apiary to a pigsty or a manure pit. Now we are beginning to record decisions—to provide precedents!

This suit is still pending, the Union having engaged attorneys, and guaranteed the expense of the appeal from

the rulings of the Judge, who likened an apiary to "pig-sty or slaughter house"—the jury, being bound by his instructions, awarded damages of *six cents*. The costs and attorney fees amounted to nearly \$500, and the appeal will cost about as much more—thus \$1,000 will have to be paid when the decision is made, by one side or the other.

#### The Arkadelphia Suit.

Our last report was issued just previous to the trial of this case. Mr. Z. A. Clark's case, who was put into jail at Arkadelphia, Ark., for maintaining his apiary in the suburbs of that city, came on and was tried before the Circuit Court. The case was tried on the "clean-cut" law question, viz: That the "city ordinance was illegal and void." The **victory** in this case is **for the Union**, the Circuit Court deciding that the city ordinance was **illegal and void**—that **the keeping of bees was NOT A NUISANCE!!**

When the prosecution realized that bee-keepers had an organized body for defending the pursuit against the malicious attacks of the ignorant and the prejudiced, it *weakened*—it tried "to hedge"—was willing to dismiss all the cases against Mr. Clark on a pretended informality in his bonds!

The city has decided to appeal the case to the Supreme Court. This is very fortunate, for we want a decision from the *highest* court to declare that bee-keeping is *not a nuisance*! The Union has paid the full fees, and it will be ably defended by Judge Williams, the most successful attorney in Arkansas.

Mr. Clark writes this concerning the case, dated Aug. 7, 1888:

Everybody in our little city, white and black, are rejoicing, but the anti-bee-council and their followers.

I had 25 witnesses summoned in defense of the Union, by whom I would have proved that the bees were not a nuisance; in fact, I never knew of a team or teamster being stung while passing my premises.

When the case came on, the City Attorney began to show weakness by trying to turn us out of court, on a motion to dismiss all the cases against me, on the informality of my bonds, stating that my bond was not sufficient, but Judge Hearn over-ruled the motion.

When my attorneys, Judges S. W. Williams, Witherspoon, Murray, and McMillan made a motion to dismiss the case against me upon the *voidness* of the ordinance, Judge Williams made an able speech in defense of bee-keepers, in which he showed that he knew something about bees himself.

After which, Judge Hearn stated to the attorneys that he had lived a long time in Arkadelphia, and that bees had been kept here all the time, and that he had not heard any complaint until this case came up—and that the keeping of bees *per se* was not a nuisance.

He said that the case would go to the Supreme Court, no matter in which way it was decided, but stated he wanted to be

found on the *right* side, when decided in the Supreme Court.

He then sustained our motion to dismiss the case, and declared the ordinance void. The City Attorney then gave notice of an appeal. Hence, we go up higher, amid the cry of "victory" and "hallelujahs."

This shows what brothers can do when banded together, with a Captain like Thomas G. Newman, to direct our battles against ignorance and the prejudicial whims of an ignorant populace. Z. A. CLARK.

Mr. A. R. Nisbet, a bee-keeper of Dobyville, Ark., writes as follows concerning the trial:

I wish all the members of the National Bee-keepers' Union, and in fact all the bee-keepers of America, could have been with us during the fight at Arkadelphia on the 4th inst. It would have made them all feel good to have heard Judge S. W. Williams read section after section of law, in Mr. Clark's favor, showing that a man's right to hold property is paramount to all legislative power; and any attempt to take away such right is unconstitutional. He certainly made an able defense, proving to all present that he was equal to the task before him.

The Bee-keepers have constitutional rights which they should defend—and cannot be just to themselves and their successors in the business if they do not defend them!

#### High Indorsement.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote at the International Bee-Association last September:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Society that the National Bee-keepers' Union has been productive of good, and deserves the hearty, moral and financial support of all bee-keepers, and that the General Manager deserves and receives the hearty gratitude of this Association for his very earnest, efficient and disinterested services.

#### Honey Production.

In addition to the many sensational stories about "manufactured comb honey," the daily papers last August published an article which stated that the St. Louis Society of Microscopists had examined several hundreds of samples of honey, and found the majority of them adulterated. Knowing that this was untrue, I wrote to the editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, the paper to which the matter was credited, and he has given this explanation:

The facts are as follows: John C. Falk, a practical druggist and active member of the St. Louis Microscopic Society, examined about a score of specimens of honey obtained from dealers in St. Louis. He found pollen in some, and detected its absence in others, but he did not discover an evidence of adulteration in any. Those without pollen appeared to be otherwise pure. He took a few specimens to a meeting of the society, and incidentally mentioned the facts recited. A reporter of a daily paper was present and heard his remarks. Some members informally examined specimens, but expressed no unfavorable opinion of them. That was all there was to it.

The next day that daily paper had an article which purported to be an account of the investigation of the subject of honey by the society. The editor of this department never saw the report, never wrote anything

concerning the alleged microscopic examination of honey, but the editor of another department of the *Journal* read it, and deeming it an item in which honey producers would be interested, he reduced it to a short paragraph, handed it to the printer, and it was put in type without this editor's knowledge.

The truth brought out by the Union shows just the opposite of the reported sensation. The editor of the *Journal of Agriculture* adds:

The real facts show how imaginative a reporter may be, and further show that an expert microscopist has been unable to detect an evidence of adulteration in any one of the twenty specimens of honey indiscriminately collected in St. Louis, all of which is to the credit of honey producers, and of retail dealers in St. Louis. We are gratified at so pleasant an outcome to the matter, which had its origin in a grievous misstatement of facts on the part of a reporter.

Just for a moment consider the facts in the case: A "druggist" examined a score of samples of honey, but did not find any adulterated! This he stated at a meeting of microscopists. The sensational-scribbler reported that the St. Louis Society of Microscopists examined several hundreds of samples, and found the majority of them adulterated! Could lying be more premeditated and pernicious?

#### Election of Officers.

At the last election all the old officers were re-elected by over 100 majority. While the General Manager would have been pleased to have seen a new set of officers elected—just to exhibit an interest in the organization—still he would also say that the President and Vice-Presidents have all worked so harmoniously for the general welfare, that it would be next to impossible to find those who would have done better, and we presume that the members of the Union concluded that they could not any better show their appreciation of what has been accomplished in the past, than by re-electing them.

#### Change of Time for Paying Dues.

It was suggested by several members that the time for paying dues should be changed from July to January, when members would not be too busy to give it attention, and also to take some time to get others to join—July being the most hurrying time of the year. Mr. E. France, when urging the change, said: "I am willing to pay another dollar on Jan. 1, if the time can be changed." This was submitted to the members through the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and all were asked to send a Postal Card who voted against the change. Only three votes against it being received, after repeated notices, the motion was declared to be carried, and the time is accordingly changed.

#### Financial Statement.

From July to Dec. 1888.

Balance as per last report.....	\$259.27
Received from 239 members at \$1.00 .....	239.00
Donations received.....	97
	\$495.24
Paid Judge Williams, attorney .....	\$150.00
Postage, printing, stationery, etc.....	68.86
	\$218.86
Balance cash on hand Dec. 15, 1888.....	\$276.38

**LIABILITIES.**—On the Rich lawsuit the costs are about \$1,000, which must be paid as soon as the judgment is rendered, and for which bonds have been given, if the judgment is adverse. The costs on the Arkadelphia case cannot at present be determined.

#### Concluding Remarks.

Away across the Oceans the Union has been applauded, not only in Europe, but also in Australia. The Editor of the *Australasian Bee Journal*, after giving a resume of the last report of the General Manager, adds: "Long may the Union flourish."

What the Union has done in the past is a guarantee for the future. It may not always triumph over prejudice, envy and ignorance, but it will defend the pursuit, and uphold the right. It is for bee-keepers to say whether it deserves both their moral and financial support or not. If it does, they should render both in unstinted measure. It is to the interest of every individual engaged in the pursuit of bee-culture to do so.

Do the members ever think of what a power there is in an organized defense? and what a powerful defense it is, when those engaged in a pursuit combine and employ the very best legal talent which can be had—and plenty of it—and planting their feet squarely upon the constitution of Freemen—in this "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave"—they demand the rights guaranteed to every "honest son of toil" by that *magna charta* of American liberty and independence—the Constitution of the United States!!!

It is not only the privilege of apiarists to belong to such a "Union" for defense—but it is a high honor. Like the Royal Huzzars of history, the Union has never been beaten! **Victory** has perched upon its banner in every contest so far undertaken in the defense of the rights of its members! This is, of course, attributable to the care exercised in canvassing the cases before deciding to defend them; to make sure that they are **RIGHT** before going ahead with them! For if not *right*, it would be better to be beaten than to be victorious.

In submitting this my Fourth Report, I desire to say, as before, that I have done to my utmost all that I could for the success of the Union, and am both ready and willing to give place to my successor as soon as elected.

T. G. NEWMAN, General Manager.

#### Honey and Beeswax Market.

##### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—We quote: White clover 1-lb., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 16@17c. Good dark 1-lb., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 12@13c.—Extracted, 7@8c. depending upon quality and style of package. Receipts increasing, but demand still limited. Stock is not selling as freely this season as a year ago.

**BEESWAX.**—22c. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St. Nov. 13.

##### CHICAGO.

**HONEY.**—It is selling fairly well at 18c. for best 1-lb.; very fancy lots have sold at 20c. Dark and yellow comb sells slowly at 13@16c. Extracted, 7 s 8c., according to quality and style of package. The stock of best comb honey is light.

**BEESWAX.**—22c. H. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St. Nov. 22.

##### MILWAUKEE.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 19@20c.; 2-lbs., 16@18c. Good dark 1-lb., 16@18c.; 2-lbs., 15@16c.; fair 1-lb., 12@14c. Extracted, white, in kegs and 1/2-barrels, 8@9c.; amber in same, 7@8c.; in pails and tin, white, 9@9 1/2c.; in barrels and half-barrels, dark, 6@6 1/2c. Market steady and supply ample for the moderate demand, but present values have a tendency to restrict general consumption.

**BEESWAX.**—22@23c. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St. Oct. 23.

##### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 15@17c. 2-lbs., 14@16c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@16c.; 2-lbs., 11 to 15c. Extracted, white, 7 1/2@8c.

**BEESWAX.**—23 1/2c. THURBER, WHYLAND & CO. Sep. 17.

##### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb., 16@17c.; 2-lbs., 13@14c. Fair white 1-lb., 14@15c.; 2-lbs., 11 to 12c. Buckwheat 1-lb., 11@12c.; 2-lbs., 10c. White extracted, 8@9c.; buckwheat, 6@7c. Demand good for white 1-lb. and buckwheat 1 and 2 lbs., of which the stock is light. Good stock of white 2-lbs., with but little demand.

**BEESWAX.**—22 1/2@24c. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN, 25 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St. Nov. 24.

##### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—White 1-lb. sections, 12@12 1/2c.; 2-lbs., 12@14c.; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6 1/2@6 3/4c.; light amber, 6c.; amber and candied, 5 1/2@5 3/4c. For comb honey the demand is light; for extracted it is good, and market firm.

**BEESWAX.**—Dull at 19@22c. O. B. SMITH & CO., 425 Front St. Nov. 15.

##### DETROIT.

**HONEY.**—Best white 1-lb., 16@18c. Supply is not large, but equal to the demand.

**BEESWAX.**—22@23c. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich. Dec. 12.

##### CINCINNATI.

**HONEY.**—We quote extracted at 5@8c. per lb. Best white comb honey, 12 1/2@16c. Demand slow.

**BEESWAX.**—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

Dec. 17. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

##### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—Choice 1-lb. sections, 18c.; dark 1-lb., 14c.; 2-lbs., 16c.; dark, 13c. White extracted in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; amber, 7c.; in barrels and kegs, 5@8c. Demand good, prices steady, and stock fair.

**BEESWAX.**—None in market.

Sep. 27. HAMBLIN & BEARDS, 514 Walnut St.

##### NEW YORK.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Fancy white 1-lb. sections, 17 1/2@18c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c. Fair 1-lb., 14 1/2@15 1/2c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Extracted, fancy white clover 7 1/2@8 1/2c.; California white in 60-lb. cans, 8c.; light amber in same cans, 7 1/2c.; amber, 7 1/4c. Buckwheat in kegs and barrels, 5 1/2@6c. Cuban in barrels and 1/2-barrels, 65c. per gallon.

Sep. 26. F. G. STROHMAYER & CO., 122 Water St.

##### BOSTON.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 17@18c.; best 2-lbs., 16@17c. Extracted, 8@9c. The sales are good, and indications are that all the honey in the country will be sold by Feb. 1.

Dec. 12. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 37 Chatham Street.

##### KANSAS CITY.

**HONEY.**—White 1-lb., 16@17c.; fair, 14@15c.; California white 2-lbs., 14@15c.; amber 2-lbs., 13@13 1/2c.—Extracted, white California, 7 1/2c.; amber, 7c.

**BEESWAX.**—None in the market.

Dec. 11. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

##### ST. LOUIS.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Extracted in barrels, 5@6c. according to quality; in cans, 7@8c. Comb, 12 1/2@15c. Prices firmer on account of scarcity, though the demand is not great.

**BEESWAX.**—21c. for prime.

Oct. 17. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

##### SAN FRANCISCO.

**HONEY.**—We quote: Extracted, white, 6 1/2 cents; light amber, 6@6 1/2c.; amber, 5 1/2c. Comb, white 1-lb., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 13c. Light amber 1-lb., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 11@12c. Demand very active for extracted, and fair for comb honey.

**BEESWAX.**—20@21c.

Nov. 8. SCHACHT & LEMCKE, 122-124 Davis St.



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